

TIMELINE

1892 Victor Hugo Green is born in New York.

1896 On May 18, the US Supreme Court rules that segregation in the United States is constitutional.

1925 Henry Ford's assembly-line production lowers the cost of the Model T, allowing more Americans to own a motor car.

1921 The Federal Aid Highway Act passes in Congress to fund a national highway system, increasing travel and tourism.

1913 Victor Green, age 21, starts working for the United States Post Office in Hackensack, New Jersey, and joins the National Association of Letter Carriers' Hackensack Branch 425.

1938 With this year's edition, *The Negro Motorist Green Book* becomes a national publication.

1934 Standard Oil Company of New Jersey hires a Black American, James A. Jackson, to help promote the company in the Black community.

1936 Victor Green and fellow mail carrier George I. Smith start a publishing company, Green & Smith, and publish the first *The Negro Motorist Green Book*.

1939 *The Negro Motorist Green Book* expands to 48 pages and includes 44 of 48 US states and the District of Columbia.

1954 The Supreme Court decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* determines that school segregation is unconstitutional.

1947 Victor Green and James A. Jackson of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey sign a contract to sell the Green Book at its Esso Gas Stations.

1946 The Supreme Court decision in *Morgan v. Virginia* determines that segregation on interstate bus travel is unconstitutional.

1940 On July 19, President Roosevelt signs legislation that creates the US Travel Bureau. He declares 1940 "Travel America Year."

1957 The US Congress authorizes a Civil Rights Commission to investigate complaints about states that do not allow Black Americans their civil right to vote.

1961 The Interstate Commerce Commission prohibits segregation in any transportation-terminal facilities and forbids the posting of signs separating people by race.

1941 As the US considers war with Germany over its oppression of Jews, President Roosevelt bans discrimination against Black Americans in the defense industries.

1964 In July, the Civil Rights Act outlaws discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in public spaces and places of employment.

1960 Victor Green dies in New York at age 67. His wife, Alma, continues to publish the Green Book.

1962 Businessman Langley Waller and editorial cartoonist Melvin Tapley buy publishing rights to the Green Book.

1963 In May, Black students attempt to march to protest segregation, and the Birmingham police and firefighters attack them.

In August, 250,000 people participate in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, bringing attention to discrimination and inequality.

1966–67 The last edition of the Green Book is published.